

=> fil hcaplus
 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:44:16 ON 20 FEB 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2003 VOL 138 ISS 8
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2003 (20030219/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=>
 =>

=> d stat que l13
 L1 9938 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MITE# OR DEMODEX
 L9 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE?/CN
 L10 SEL PLU=ON L9 1- CHEM : 44 TERMS
 L11 375 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L12 398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR (NA OR SODIUM) (W) (SULFA
 CETAMID? OR SULPHACETAMID?)
 L13 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L12

=>
 =>

=> d ibib abs hitrn l13 1-2

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:850154 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:329494
 TITLE: Mitocidal compositions based on sulfur
 INVENTOR(S): Shacknai, Jonah; Gans, Eugene H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
 Ser. No. 607,881.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 2002164381 | A1 | 20021107 | US 2001-22476 | 20011218 |
| US 6514489 | B1 | 20030204 | US 2000-607881 | 20000630 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-607881 | A2 20000630 |

AB Methods for the treatment and prevention of cutaneous mites and for the treatment and prevention of cutaneous inflammation of mammalian

skin assocd. with cutaneous mite infestations utilizing compns. comprising sulfur, one or more sulfur deriv. and a dermatol. acceptable carrier are described. The suitable sulfur derivs. are selenium sulfide, potassium sulfide, poly-potassium sulfide, poly-calcium polysulfide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, bisulfides, sulfur dioxide, thiols, sodium sulfacetamide, sulfites, and mercaptans. The compn. is preferably a cleanser. For example, a topical soln. in cream contg. 5.00% pptd. sulfur in addn. to 11.29% **sulfacetamide sodium** and 0.10% sodium thiosulfate was prepd. and applied at real-life use levels to the surface of wetted excised human skin mounted in a skin penetration cell. After 12 h, the skin was rinsed and wiped off, and a second dose was then applied for an addnl. 12 h. Over 25% of the dose of sulfur deposited on the skin was absorbed below the surface of the stratum corneum.

IT 127-56-0, Sulfacetamide sodium

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(mitocidal topical compns. contg. elemental sulfur and sulfur compds.)

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:70302 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:70302

TITLE: Ultracide tests against some citrus pests

AUTHOR(S): Otkhmezuri, L. T.; Bakradze, I.; Deisadze, T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

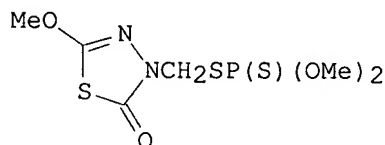
SOURCE: Trudy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii (Tbilisi) (1974), 26, 246-9

CODEN: TNIRDM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

GI



I

AB Ultracid (**Supracid**, I) [950-37-8] at 0.3% controlled *Dialeurodes citri*, *Ceroplastes japonicus*, *Ceroplastes sinensis*, and *Aonidiella citrina*, by 97.2, 80, 100, and 90.2%, resp. The activity of 0.075% I against *Panonychus citri* persisted 10 days.

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=> select hitrn 113 1-2

'HITRN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'HCAPLUS'

ENTER DISPLAY CODE (TI) OR ?:end

=> select hit rn 113 1-2

E1 THROUGH E1 ASSIGNED

=> fil reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:44:49 ON 20 FEB 2003

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=> d ibib abs hitrn 123 1-2

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:488072 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:52414
 TITLE: Direct pour-on parasiticide **skin** solution
 and methods for preventing and controlling myiasis
 INVENTOR(S): Etchegaray, Jean-Pierre; Jeannin, Philippe
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
 Ser. No. 933,016.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 2002081327 | A1 | 20020627 | US 1999-450186 | 19991129 |
| US 6413542 | B2 | 20020702 | | |
| FR 2746595 | A1 | 19971003 | FR 1996-4209 | 19960329 |
| FR 2746595 | B1 | 19980703 | | |
| FR 2752525 | A1 | 19980227 | FR 1996-10312 | 19960820 |
| FR 2752525 | B1 | 20000505 | | |
| FR 2747015 | A1 | 19971010 | FR 1997-3708 | 19970326 |
| FR 2747015 | B1 | 19990924 | | |
| WO 9807423 | A1 | 19980226 | WO 1997-FR1504 | 19970819 |
| W: AU, BR, CA, GB, MX, NZ, US | | | | |
| US 6010710 | A | 20000104 | US 1997-933016 | 19970918 |
| US 6001384 | A | 19991214 | US 1998-51693 | 19980727 |
| US 2002155147 | A1 | 20021024 | US 2002-120691 | 20020411 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 1996-4209 | A 19960329 |
| | | | US 1996-692178 | B2 19960805 |
| | | | FR 1996-10312 | A 19960820 |
| | | | FR 1997-3708 | A 19970326 |
| | | | WO 1997-FR1504 | W 19970819 |
| | | | US 1997-933016 | A2 19970918 |
| | | | US 1998-51693 | A2 19980727 |
| | | | US 1999-450186 | A3 19991129 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:52414

AB The direct pour-on **skin** soln. intended to eliminate parasites, in particular *Boophilus microplus*, from cattle and sheep comprises 0.05 to 25%, preferably 0.05 to 10%, and in particular 0.1 to 2% wt./vol., relative to the total soln., of phenylpyrazoles in a formulation at low vol., designed to release the active compd. onto the **skin** and the hair for a contact action against parasites. Thus, a 0.25% soln. contained contained an active compd. 0.25, polyoxypropylene stearyl ether 5, and acetyl tri-Bu citrate 30 g, and soybean oil qs to 100 mL.

IT 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulphate, biological studies

9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethylcellulose

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(direct pour-on parasiticide **skin** soln. and methods for preventing and controlling myiasis)

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:388688 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:66836
 TITLE: Method to detect IgE
 INVENTOR(S): Frank, Robert Glenn; Porter, James P.; Rushlow, Keith
 E.; Wassom, Donald L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Heska Corporation, USA

=> fil hcaplus
 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:41 ON 20 FEB 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2003 VOL 138 ISS 8
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2003 (20030219/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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 L1 9938 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MITE# OR DEMODEX
 L9 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE?/CN
 L10 SEL PLU=ON L9 1- CHEM : 44 TERMS
 L11 375 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L12 398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR (NA OR SODIUM) (W) (SULFA
 CETAMID? OR SULPHACETAMID?)
 L13 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L12
 L15 175 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SELENIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR
 POTASSIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR (POLYPOTASSIUM OR POLY(W) POTASSIUM) (L)
 (SULFIDE OR SULPHIDE) OR (POLY(L) CALCIUM OR POLYCALCIUM) (L) (SUL
 FIDE OR SULPHIDE)
 L16 79962 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SULFURIC ACID?/CN OR
 BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR SULFUR DIOXIDE?/CN OR THIOL? OR
 ORGANIC(L) SALT OR SULFITE? OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
 L17 4807 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 OR (SELENIUM OR ?POTASSIUM
 OR ?CALCIUM OR SE OR K OR CA) (W) (SULFIDE? OR SULPHIDE? OR SH)
 L18 1154910 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR SULFURIC(W) ACID? OR
 H2SO4 OR BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR (SULFUR OR SULPHOR OR
 SULPHUR) (W) DIOXIDE? OR THIOL? OR ORGANIC(2A) SALT OR SULFITE?
 OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
 L19 6622 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR KAOL? OR
 ALUMINUM(L) SILICATE OR GUM? OR SILICON/CN OR SILICON DIOXIDE/CN
 L20 1757212 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 OR SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR
 KAOL? OR (ALUMINUM OR AL) (2W) SILICATE OR GUM? OR SI OR SILICON
 OR SIO2
 L21 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (L17 OR L18) AND L20
 L22 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 NOT L13
 L23 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND (?SKIN? OR ?DERM? OR
 ?CUTAN?)

=>
 =>

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| WO 9823964 | A1 | 19980604 | WO 1997-US21651 | 19971124 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 5945294 | A | 19990831 | US 1996-756387 | 19961126 |
| AU 9874114 | A1 | 19980622 | AU 1998-74114 | 19971124 |
| EP 943097 | A1 | 19990922 | EP 1997-949625 | 19971124 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 2001507792 | T2 | 20010612 | JP 1998-526731 | 19971124 |
| US 6309832 | B1 | 20011030 | US 1999-285873 | 19990331 |
| US 2002034771 | A1 | 20020321 | US 2001-944277 | 20010830 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| | | | US 1996-756387 | A 19961126 |
| | | | WO 1997-US21651 | W 19971124 |
| | | | US 1999-285873 | A3 19990331 |
| AB | The present invention includes a method to detect IgE using a human Fc epsilon receptor (Fc.epsilon.R) to detect IgE antibodies in a biol. sample from a cat, a dog, or a horse. The present invention also relates to kits to perform such methods. The kits comprise an allergen common to all regions of the United States and a human Fc.epsilon. receptor mol. | | | |
| IT | 9004-32-4 RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (test kit comprising allergen and human Fc.epsilon.R for detecting IgE) | | | |
| IT | 9003-99-0, Peroxidase RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (test kit comprising allergen and human Fc.epsilon.R for detecting IgE) | | | |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 5 | THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |

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=> select hit rn 123 1-2
 E1 THROUGH E3 ASSIGNED

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2003 VOL 138 ISS 8
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2003 (20030219/ED)

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 => d stat que 129
 L1 9938 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MITE# OR DEMODEX
 L9 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE?/CN
 L10 SEL PLU=ON L9 1- CHEM : 44 TERMS
 L11 375 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L12 398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR (NA OR SODIUM) (W) (SULFA
 CETAMID? OR SULPHACETAMID?)
 L13 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L12
 L15 175 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SELENIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR
 POTASSIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR (POLYPOTASSIUM OR POLY(W) POTASSIUM) (L)
 (SULFIDE OR SULPHIDE) OR (POLY(L) CALCIUM OR POLYCALCIUM) (L) (SUL
 FIDE OR SULPHIDE)
 L16 79962 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SULFURIC ACID?/CN OR
 BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR SULFUR DIOXIDE?/CN OR THIOL? OR
 ORGANIC(L) SALT OR SULFITE? OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
 L17 4807 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 OR (SELENIUM OR ?POTASSIUM
 OR ?CALCIUM OR SE OR K OR CA) (W) (SULFIDE? OR SULPHIDE? OR SH)
 L18 1154910 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR SULFURIC(W) ACID? OR
 H2SO4 OR BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR (SULFUR OR SULPHOR OR
 SULPHUR) (W) DIOXIDE? OR THIOL? OR ORGANIC(2A) SALT OR SULFITE?
 OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
 L19 6622 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR KAOL? OR
 ALUMINUM(L) SILICATE OR GUM? OR SILICON/CN OR SILICON DIOXIDE/CN
 L20 1757212 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 OR SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR
 KAOL? OR (ALUMINUM OR AL) (2W) SILICATE OR GUM? OR SI OR SILICON
 OR SIO2
 L21 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (L17 OR L18) AND L20
 L22 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 NOT L13
 L23 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND (?SKIN? OR ?DERM? OR
 ?CUTAN?)
 L28 10663 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR LOUSE? OR DELOUS?
 L29 29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L28 AND (L17 OR L18) AND
 L20) NOT (L13 OR L23)

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=>

=>'d ibib abs hitrn 129 1-29

L29 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964203 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:20920
 TITLE: Exothermic formulations for the treatment of ectoparasites
 INVENTOR(S): Van Scoik, Kurt G.; Schlesinger, Marcia S.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering-Plough Healthcare Products, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|--|--|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2002100418 | A1 | 20021219 | WO 2002-US18323 | 20020607 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2002197332 | A1 | 20021226 | US 2001-878702 | 20010611 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-878702 A 20010611 | | | | |
| AB | Ectoparasites, such as fleas, ticks, mites and lice, are removed from a human or animal host after applying a fluid compn. that causes the temp. of the treated area to become higher or lower than normal. In one embodiment, treatment is effected by applying a compn. that releases heat when contacted with water. The elevated or decreased temp. immobilizes the parasites and facilitates their mech. removal, such as by combing. | | | |
| IT | 7631-86-9, Fumed silica, biological studies RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (colloidal; exothermic formulations for treatment of ectoparasites contg.) | | | |
| IT | 1327-44-2, Potassium aluminosilicate 1344-00-9, Sodium aluminosilicate RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (exothermic formulations for treatment of ectoparasites contg.) | | | |
| IT | 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (exothermic formulations for treatment of ectoparasites contg.) | | | |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | 8 | THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | |

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:752233 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:258837
 TITLE: Mite repellent and/or acaricidal composition containing jasmonoid and/or terpene alcohol
 INVENTOR(S): Nagatsuka, Michiko; Ishida, Hirohiko; Kubota, Hiromi;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hirayama, Ryoichi
 SOURCE: Kao Corporation, Japan
 Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| EP 1245152 | A1 | 20021002 | EP 2002-7234 | 20020328 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| JP 2002356404 | A2 | 20021213 | JP 2001-373554 | 20011207 |
| US 2002193437 | A1 | 20021219 | US 2002-102711 | 20020322 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-94696 | A 20010329 |
| | | | JP 2001-373554 | A 20011207 |

AB A **mite** repellent and/or miticide compn. comprises at least one compd. selected from the group consisting of jasmonoid, linear sesquiterpene alc. and linear diterpene alc. The **mite** repellent and/or miticide compn. according to the invention has excellent repellent effect, growth-inhibiting effect and **mite** repellent and/or miticide effect on **mites** inhabiting houses.

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9005-25-8, Starch, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (carrier in **mite** repellent and/or acaricidal compn. contg. jasmonoid and/or terpene alc.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:615415 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:159356
 TITLE: Allergen neutralization compositions containing aluminum ions
 INVENTOR(S): Yoshikawa, Akikazu; Chatterjee, Ranjit; Kobayashi, Ryoko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| WO 2002062354 | A1 | 20020815 | WO 2001-US4070 | 20010208 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2002150540 | A1 | 20021017 | US 2002-71599 | 20020208 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | WO 2001-US4070 | A1 20010208 |

AB Allergen neutralization compns. for use on inanimate objects contain an effective amt. of an allergy neutralizing aluminum ion, and a solvent. The allergen neutralization compns. are sprayable, and 60%, by wt. of the

aluminum ion is provided as a salt of an anion selected from the group consisting of sulfate, chloride, nitrite, potassium sulfate and mixts. thereof. The compn. preferably contains essentially no aluminum chlorohydrate, and may contain addnl. allergen denaturing compds. such as polyphenol compds., hydrogen peroxide, salicylic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, addnl. metal ions and mixts. of these. Other optional ingredients include film forming polymers to control the allergen contg. dust. These allergen neutralization compns. provide excellent efficacy against various allergens, and specifically, the allergens assocd. with house dust mites and other common allergens such as cat dander, pollen and the like. Moreover, these compns. do not stain common household surfaces. Thus, a compn. contained $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ 3.0, aluminum ion 0.5, tannin 0.05, buffer 0.05, diethylene glycol 0.4, wetting agent 0.05, EtOH 3.0, and water balance to 100%.

IT 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10043-01-3,
Aluminum sulfate 10043-67-1, Aluminum potassium sulfate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(allergen neutralization compns. contg. aluminum ions)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:574841 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:121078

TITLE: Pesticidal compositions containing organic phenolic
compounds and transition metal salts

INVENTOR(S): Ninkov, Dusan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2002058469 | A1 | 20020801 | WO 2002-US1903 | 20020123 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| US 2002156135 | A1 | 20021024 | US 2002-56593 | 20020123 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-263656P P 20010123

AB A pesticidal compd. comprises at least one org. phenolic compd. and at least one salt comprising a divalent cation. Preferably, the org. phenolic compd. is chosen from carvacrol, thymol or combinations thereof, and is derived from a natural source, preferably extd. from a member of the family Lamiaceae or Verbenaceae. Preferably the divalent cation is a transition metal salt and more preferably is zinc chloride or zinc sulfate. The invention also includes methods of eradicating, repelling or preventing infestations of pests, including such pests as insects, mites, fungi, or parasites. The methods comprise the steps of prepg. a pesticidal compd., combining it with a carrier, and applying it to the affected area.

IT 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(carrier in pesticidal compns. contg. org. phenolic compds. and

transition metal salts)
 IT 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 14808-79-8, Sulfate, biological
 studies 443888-40-2
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU
 (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pesticidal compns. contg. org. phenolic compds. and transition metal
 salts)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780707 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:322752
 TITLE: Lice remover composition containing anionic
 surfactants
 INVENTOR(S): McGuire, Thomas M.; Kross, Robert D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Care Technologies, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001078750 | A1 | 20011025 | WO 2001-US12376 | 20010416 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2002025336 | A1 | 20020228 | US 2001-943129 | 20010830 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-550142 A 20000417 AB An anionic surfactant compn. that is capable of attacking lipids of the nits is provided. A gel was prepd. contg. Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate and Tergitol and was shown to be effective when applied to a hair shaft. IT 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, esters, biological studies 9000-01-5, Gum acacia 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (lice remover compn. contg. anionic surfactants) REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | | | |

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780637 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:335009
 TITLE: Phase-separated rinse-off hair coloring/cleansing
 products
 INVENTOR(S): Wells, Robert Lee; Crane, Elizabeth Ann
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter + Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001078671 | A2 | 20011025 | WO 2001-US11661 | 20010409 |
| WO 2001078671 | A3 | 20020510 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1276453 | A2 | 20030122 | EP 2001-928439 | 20010409 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-551035 A 20000417 | | | | |
| WO 2001-US11661 W 20010409 | | | | |
| AB Phase-sepd. rinse-off hair coloring/cleansing compns. comprise water sol. dye materials, surfactant materials, and water, wherein the water sol. dyes are concd. in a dispersed phase of liq. emulsion droplets dispersed within the droplets to the extent that the intensity of the color imparted by the dye materials to the droplets is greater than the intensity of the color imparted by the dye materials to continuous aq. phase. The dispersed phase may be formed by the combination of the surfactant materials and the dye materials. Methods of coloring and cleansing hair are also disclosed. Thus, a shampoo contained sodium lauroamphoacetate 16, and Basic Blue No. 99 3% and water qs. | | | | |
| IT 2235-54-3, Ammonium lauryl sulfate 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, esters, biological studies 65497-29-2, Guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride | | | | |
| RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) | | | | |
| (phase-sepd. rinse-off hair coloring/cleansing products) | | | | |

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:686710 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:291360

TITLE: Staining method for removing louse nits from hair

INVENTOR(S): Reid, Lori Fox; Kross, Robert D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lori Fox Reid, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 5972987 | A | 19991026 | US 1999-270350 | 19990316 |
| WO 2000054816 | A1 | 20000921 | WO 2000-US3811 | 20000214 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, | | | | |

DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1161265 A1 20011212 EP 2000-911812 20000214
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-270350 A 19990316
 WO 2000-US3811 W 20000214

AB A method for removing **louse** eggs from the hair of an infested human or animal using a nit-visualizing compn. is disclosed. The compn. involves the use of certain dyes which have an affinity to the surface of nits, to thereby enable a second individual to more easily see and remove the eggs during a combing or other removal process. To effectuate this purpose, a colored material is dispersed within a water- or alc.-based solvent and, in one embodiment, a liquefied propellant as well. The compn. is applied to the hair of the infested human or animal, and then removed after drying by a process of brushing or washing. However, the colored material which adsorbs to the chitinous exoskeleton and binding cement of the **louse** eggs remains on the nits, thereby facilitating visual identification and removal of the eggs from hair.

IT 54-64-8, Thimerosal
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (dye; staining method for removing **louse** nits from hair)

IT 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-05-8D, Polyacrylamide, methane-sulfonic acid derivs.
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (for aerosol sprays; staining method for removing **louse** nits from hair)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:495389 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:143520
 TITLE: Equine Fc .epsilon. receptor .alpha.-chain cDNA and protein sequences and their use in determination of IgE and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eric R.; McCall, Catherine A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Heska Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9938974 | A1 | 19990805 | WO 1999-US1903 | 19990128 |
| W: | AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| US 6057127 | A | 20000502 | US 1998-15734 | 19980129 |
| CA 2319310 | AA | 19990805 | CA 1999-2319310 | 19990128 |
| AU 9925674 | A1 | 19990816 | AU 1999-25674 | 19990128 |
| AU 746218 | B2 | 20020418 | | |
| EP 1051491 | A1 | 20001115 | EP 1999-905532 | 19990128 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, FI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-15734 A 19980129
WO 1999-US1903 W 19990128

AB The present invention relates to equine Fc .epsilon. receptor .alpha.-chain (Fc.epsilon.R.alpha.) nucleic acid mols., proteins encoded by such nucleic acid mols., antibodies raised against such proteins, and inhibitors of such proteins. The present invention also includes methods to detect IgE using such proteins and antibodies. Also included in the present invention are therapeutic compns. comprising such proteins, nucleic acid mols., antibodies and/or inhibitory compds. as well as the use of such therapeutic compns. to mediate Fc.epsilon.R-mediated biol. responses.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(label for Fc.epsilon. receptor protein; equine Fc .epsilon. receptor .alpha.-chain cDNA and protein sequences and their use in detn. of IgE and therapy)

IT 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(support material for IgE detn. kit; equine Fc .epsilon. receptor .alpha.-chain cDNA and protein sequences and their use in detn. of IgE and therapy)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:421550 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:40963

TITLE: Aqueous insecticidal pour-on formulation

INVENTOR(S): Shepherd, Stanley

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering-Plough Animal Health Limited, Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| WO 9932088 | A1 | 19990701 | WO 1998-AU1046 | 19981218 |
| W: | AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| CA 2315067 | AA | 19990701 | CA 1998-2315067 | 19981218 |
| AU 9916510 | A1 | 19990712 | AU 1999-16510 | 19981218 |
| AU 747527 | B2 | 20020516 | | |
| EP 1037609 | A1 | 20000927 | EP 1998-960903 | 19981218 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | |
| BR 9814296 | A | 20001003 | BR 1998-14296 | 19981218 |
| JP 2001526209 | T2 | 20011218 | JP 2000-525081 | 19981218 |
| ZA 9811715 | A | 19990920 | ZA 1998-11715 | 19981221 |
| US 6492419 | B1 | 20021210 | US 2000-581387 | 20000815 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | AU 1997-1054 A 19971219 | |
| | | | WO 1998-AU1046 W 19981218 | |

| | | | | |
|--|----|----------|----------------|------------|
| WO 9846199 | A1 | 19981022 | WO 1998-FR729 | 19980410 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, MX, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| FR 2761912 | A1 | 19981016 | FR 1997-4548 | 19970414 |
| FR 2761912 | B1 | 19990702 | | |
| AU 9873407 | A1 | 19981111 | AU 1998-73407 | 19980410 |
| AU 737915 | B2 | 20010906 | | |
| EP 975307 | A1 | 20000202 | EP 1998-920606 | 19980410 |
| R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT | | | | |
| JP 2002500630 | T2 | 20020108 | JP 1998-543558 | 19980410 |
| US 6277404 | B1 | 20010821 | US 1999-402458 | 19991008 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 1997-4548 | A 19970414 |
| | | | WO 1998-FR729 | W 19980410 |

AB A method for making a product adhere to a surface, characterized in that it consists in contacting with said surface a compn. wherein said product is incorporated in substantially spherical multilamellar vesicles, with a diam. between 0.1 and 100 .mu.m, consisting of concentric membranes based on at least a surfactant sepd. by a solvent medium, said vesicles having an onion-like structure and bearing a global pos. charge related to the presence of at least a cationic agent within said vesicles. The surface to be treated can be either an inert surface, for instance a fiber or an assembly of fibers such as a fabric, or a biol. surface such as the skin, the hair, hairs, superficial body growth, the cuticle of living beings or the cuticle of plants. Multilamellar microvesicles for killing lice were prep'd. contg. Polysorbate-60 25, sorbitan stearate 32, Jaguar C13S 3, malathion 10, and water 30 g.

IT 121-75-5, Malathion
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (method for making multilamellar vesicles for adherence to surface)

IT 65497-29-2, Jaguar C13S
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (method for making multilamellar vesicles for adherence to surface)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 12 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:294640 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:310286

TITLE: Manufacture of insecticidal solutions with pyroligneous acid, minerals, plant oils, and seaweed extracts

INVENTOR(S): Takahashi, Takeo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takahashi Takeo, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 08059420 | A2 | 19960305 | JP 1994-220952 | 19940822 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1994-220952 | 19940822 |

AB Pyroligneous acid, as major component, chicken egg shell, magnesium sulfate, seaweeds, activated silicon, and minerals are dissolved in water, combined with plant oils and seaweed exts. to give an insecticidal compn. which controls insects like Thrips, Agrotis segetum,

IT 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (cotton pest control by wettable)

IT 9004-32-4
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in wettable sulfur prepn.)

L29 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:167514 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:167514
 TITLE: Vegetation and management effects upon some properties
 of Black Chernozemic soils of the Edmonton region
 AUTHOR(S): Pawluk, S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Soil Sci., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Can.
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Soil Science (1986), 66(1), 73-89
 CODEN: CJSSAR; ISSN: 0008-4271
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Characteristics and properties of Black Chernozemic soils were assessed after 17 yr of continuous forest, grass and grain cover as well as summer fallowing in order to det. the influence of habitat upon soil development. Of major interest were morphol. and micromorphol. changes although phys. chem. and biol. aspects are also included. Variations obsd. in many of the soil characteristics and properties within 5 different habitats were minor, reflecting a great deal of resiliency to changes imposed by new sets of pedogenic forces. The most notable changes in morphol. features were assocd. with fabric rearrangement as reflected in increased compaction and decreased porosity under cropping and fallowing and development of banded fabric and breakdown of basic mullgranic fabric units under forest cover. Characteristics of surface soils within the grass plot closely resembled uncultivated grassland soils. Only slight variability was obsd. among chem. parameters. Soils were slightly more acidic and base unsatd. under forest canopy. Total percent org. C values showed little variation among plots and were very close to values reported for Ah horizons of uncultivated Black Chernozemic soils in the region. H₂SO₄-hydrolyzable sugar content was markedly lower in the fallowed plot. Soil Collembola and mites showed considerable variability with habitat. Their overall contribution to the pedogenic process is yet uncertain.

IT 7440-21-3, biological studies
 RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
 (in soils, Black Chernozemic, of Edmonton, Canada, vegetation and management effect on)

L29 ANSWER 18 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:591435 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:191435
 TITLE: Pesticides for vineyard protection
 AUTHOR(S): Litvinov, P. I.; Glushkova, S. A.; Bol'shakova, V. N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: VNIFS, USSR
 SOURCE: Zashchita Rastenii (Moscow) (1985), (9), 45-6
 CODEN: ZSRBXX; ISSN: 0044-1864
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Spring application of 100 kg furadan [1563-66-2]/ha controlled Phylloxera on grape roots by 99 and 84%, as detd. 90 and 215 days posttreatment, resp., and controlled grape moth by 88% and spider mite by 99%. Fumigation with 200-700 kg hexachlorobutadiene [87-68-3]/ha controlled Phylloxera by 92-100% and increased grape yield by 15-41% for 3-4 yr on heavy loams and clays, and for 5-6 yr on light loams and sandy soils. CS₂ was less effective. Ambush [52645-53-1], Ripcord [52315-07-8], Actellic [29232-93-7], Sumicidin [51630-58-1], Decis [52918-63-5], and ethaphos [38527-91-2] controlled grape moth by 97-100%.

Three sprays with chlorophos [52-68-6], phosphamid [60-51-5], vofatox [298-00-0], or phosalone [2310-17-0] were 92-98% effective. Plictran [13121-70-5], mitran [70161-99-8], and Omite [2312-35-8] controlled the spider mite by 100% as detd. 20 days post-treatment. Plictran was esp. effective because of its ovicidal activity: it was 7-fold more toxic for the eggs than for the females. Kelthane [115-32-2] and isophen [973-21-7] were 94.3 and 99.9% effective. Ridomil [57837-19-1] controlled mildew more effectively than did polycarbazine [9006-42-2], polychom [52623-98-0], and khomecin (cuprosan) [8066-21-5]. Colloidal S, Topsin M [23564-05-8], Bavistin [10605-21-7], and olgin [41989-32-6] controlled powdery mildew caused by Oidium. Mikal [66523-55-5] and Euparin [532-48-9] controlled both Didium and gray mold. Roundup [38641-94-0] controlled Agropyronn repens and other perennial weeds more effectively than did dalapon [75-99-0].

- IT 2310-17-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(grape moth control by)
- IT 7704-34-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(powdery mildew control by, on grape)
- IT 2312-35-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(spider mite control by, on grape)
- IT 75-15-0, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Phylloxera control by, on grape roots)

L29 ANSWER 19 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:606108 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:206108
TITLE: Large granule pesticides
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hokko Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 59139306 | A2 | 19840810 | JP 1983-12834 | 19830131 |
| JP 03023521 | B4 | 19910329 | | |

- PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-12834 19830131
- AB Large granules (0.1-5 g/granule) contg. 1-10% acephate [30560-19-1] and water-sol. high-mol.-wt. compds. or unsatd. polymer resins are produced. The product is a controlled-release pesticide suitable for home garden use. Thus, a compn. contg. acephate 5, Na ligninsulfonate [8061-51-6] 3, Me cellulose [9004-67-5] 2, and clay to a total of 100 parts was granulated (0.1 g/granule). The product controlled mites on roses by 100% for >35 days.
- IT 8061-51-6 9000-30-0 9005-25-8, biological studies 9005-38-3 11138-66-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(controlled-release pesticide prepn. contg. acephate and)
- IT 30560-19-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(controlled-release prepn. contg.)

L29 ANSWER 20 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:47011 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:47011
TITLE: Effect of inorganic salts upon biology and development

of acarid **mites**. I. Effect of mineral salts on fecundity and egg viability of "**copra mite**", *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (Schrank) (Acarina:Acaridae)

AUTHOR(S): Ignatowicz, Stanislaw
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Appl. Entomol., Warsaw Agric. Univ., Warsaw-Ursynow, Pol.
 SOURCE: Zeszyty Problemowe Postepow Nauk Rolniczych (1983), 252, 207-29
 CODEN: ZPPRAW; ISSN: 0084-5477

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The salts which caused strong toxic effects upon *T. putrescentiae* biol. (egg prodn. and development) were: BaCO₃, CdSO₄, CoSO₄, NaF, KF, KHSO₄, Na₂S₂O₈, (NH₄)₂S₂O₈, ZnSO₄, ZnCl₂, NaMoO₄, (NH₄)₆MoO₂₄, Ag and I salts and some Fe and Mn salts. Salts such as AlCl₃, alums, CaCl₂, KNO₂, and NaNO₃, at 60% reduced **mite** fecundity by 50-75% and had no effect on egg prodn. and on **mite** behavior. Salts, e.g. CaS, FePO₄, K₂HPO₄, and NaCl lowered fecundity by 50% at 6% dosage, but had no effect on mortality, egg viability and behavior. Salts such as CaCO₃, CaSO₄, K₃PO₄, MgCl₂ and NH₄Cl were nontoxic to the **mite** and had no inhibitory effects upon fecundity.

IT 3251-23-8 7487-88-9, biological studies
 7646-93-7 7720-78-7 7733-02-0
 7758-98-7, biological studies 7772-98-7
 7778-18-9 7778-80-5, biological studies
 7783-20-2, biological studies 7785-87-7
 7803-63-6 10028-22-5 10043-01-3
 10043-67-1 10045-89-3 10117-38-1
 10124-36-4 10124-43-3 10294-26-5
 10377-48-7 16731-55-8
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (copra **mite** response to)

L29 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:605655 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:205655
 TITLE: Horticultural fumigant for insects and ticks
 INVENTOR(S): Hirano, Seiji; Iwane, Yoshitaka
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 54095730 | A2 | 19790728 | JP 1978-572 | 19780109 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1978-572 | 19780109 |

AB A fumigant miticide is formulated from permethrin [52645-53-1] and org. P insecticides. Thus, a compn. contg. permethrin 2, DDVP [62-73-7], nitrocellulose [9004-70-0] 26, melamin 10, CM-cellulose [9000-11-7] 5, starch [9005-25-8] 1, and diatomaceous earth 46 parts was granulated. Fumigation with the compn. at 0.3 g/m³ controlled **mites** in tomato in the greenhouse.

IT 9000-11-7 9005-25-8, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (fumigant miticide compn. contg.)

IT 121-75-5 2597-03-7
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(fumigation compn. contg., for mite control)

L29 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:825 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:825

TITLE: Persistent granular pesticide composition

INVENTOR(S): Fujiwara, Hiroshi; Ohbayashi, Hisashi; Sakai, Michihiko; Nagano, Masayoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | JP 48003370 | B4 | 19730130 | JP 1970-105598 | 19701130 |
| AB | A persistent granular formulation of Spanon HCl [N-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenyl)-N'-N'-dimethylformamidine HCl] [19750-95-9] was used as an acaricide and an insecticide. For example, a formulation contg. Spanon HCl (1 part by wt.), Na lignin sulfonate [8061-51-6] (5 parts), citric acid [77-92-9] (3 parts; used to maintain pH), and clay (91 parts; used as a carrier) was used in irrigated rice fields to control mites and stem borers. | | | | |
| IT | 8061-51-6 | | | | |
| | RL: BIOL (Biological study) (as carrier, in pesticide compn.) | | | | |

L29 ANSWER 23 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:460330 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:60330

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:11269f-h

TITLE: The susceptibility of Pauridia peregrina to some pesticide formulations

AUTHOR(S): St. L. Searle, C. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Protection Res. Inst., Pretoria

SOURCE: J. Entomol. Soc. Southern Africa (1965), 27(2), 239-49

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB P. peregrina (99.5% female), was reared on the mealybug, Planococcus citri at 21-23.degree.. L.C.50 values in .mu.g./cm.2, detd. in a modified Munger cell with P. peregrina were, as spray deposits, mercaptothion (S-(1,2-dicarbethoxyethyl)-O,O-di-Me phosphorodithioate) 0.664; parathion 0.952; Lebaycid 0.987; Metasystox 2.54; Sevin 3.39; Dipterex 8.91; Thiodan 18.62; Gusathion 20.37; Acricid 35.48; Rogor 39.72; DDT 101.6; dieldrin 1288.0; Kelthane 1914.0. Ca arsenate, chlorobenzylate, Cu oxychloride, light/medium oil, lime-sulfur, Ovotran, tartar emetic, and Tedion were nontoxic. L.C.50 values for dusts were: zebediela clay (the normal dust carrier) 6.31; cryolite 8.24; Kelthane 3% 17.54; S 97.5% 407.4; soil dust 1140.0 .mu.g./cm.2 Compds. too toxic for values to be obtained were; DDT 5%, Dipterex 2.5%, mercaptothion 5%, parathion 5%, Sevin 5%, and Thiodan 5%. Residual toxicity detns. were carried out by bioassay, using leaves picked at intervals from sprayed trees as the floors of the Munger cells, and it was concluded that as little as 10 mm. rainfall could drastically reduce the toxicity in the field. Aphytis holoxanthus and A. africanus, parasites of the red scale, Aonidiella aurantii, were as susceptible, or more so, to the compds. tested, as P. peregrina.

IT 1344-81-6, Lime-sulfur
(as insecticides, toxicity to insect parasites)

IT 115-29-7, 5-Norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro-,

cyclic sulfite

(toxicity to parasites of mealybug and red scale)

L29 ANSWER 24 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:25259 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:25259

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:4555f-h,4556a-c

TITLE: Hydrophobic siliceous insecticidal compositions

INVENTOR(S): Marotta, Ralph

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Co.

SOURCE: 9 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 3159536 | | 19641201 | US | 19600422 |

AB Partially or completely hydrophobic siliceous materials are themselves insecticidally more effective than inert dusts because the former retain their potency and low elec. cond. under humid conditions. The bulk d. of hydrophobic siliceous materials should be 0.2 g./cc. and the elec. cond. not over 10⁻⁷ mho/cm. Natural and synthetic SiO₂, fume silicas, silica aerogels, and insol. metal silicates are prepd. with Ba, Ca, Mg silicates, kaolinite, montmorillonite clays, talc, fuller's earth, bentonite, etc. Synthetic SiO₂, pptd. SiO₂, and silica aerogels can be rendered hydrophobic by coating with hydrophobic agents. The procedure comprises immersion wetting or treating silica with a hydrophobic agent dissolved in an org. solvent. It may be allowed to stand or be heated at 30-60.degree.. The resulting material may be ground to below 20 .mu.. The silicas may also be sprayed with a hydrophobing agent or the material may be exposed to the vapors of monomethyltrichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, or trimethylmonochlorosilane. HCl formed by hydrolysis during treatment with chlorosilanes may be removed by air at 300.degree. or neutralized with NH₃. SiO₂ with a surface area of 100-250 sq. m./g. is coated with about 3 to 20% of a dimethyl silicone oil, also halosilanes and polysiloxanes. The dimethyl silicone oils are prepd. by hydrolysis of dimethyldichlorosilane or cohydrolysis of the latter and trimethylmonochlorosilane or by the catalytic equilibration of a mixt. of cyclic dimethylsiloxanes and hexamethyldisiloxane with a minor proportion of H₂SO₄. The particles have low elec. cond. and pick up electrostatic charges. The hydrophobic materials may also be combined with anhyd. hydrostable, nondeliquescent salt(I), e.g., CaSO₄, CuSO₄, Al₂(SO₄)₃, Na tripolyphosphate, Na metasilicate, etc., to provide insecticidal compns. which are effective over an extended period. Such compns. will not lose their insecticidal properties when exposed to humid conditions up to 3 days. It may be desirable to incorporate a physiol. active insecticide, e.g. DDT, with the siliceous powder for increased effect. Examples of the invention are given. At 56 g./min. Santocel (silica aerogel) of 15 .mu. size is fed into a grinder, during 25 min. and 100 g. dimethylsilicone oil is sprayed on at 4 g./min. The ground material is heated in an oven at 300.degree. for 10 min. The resulting hydrophobe contains 7% by wt. of the silicone and has the surface area, particle size and elec. cond. described. Hydrophobic siliceous materials using aerogel, fume silica, bentonite, and kaolin were insecticidally effective, had the proper phys. properties, and were unaffected by exposure to 100% humidity for 24 hrs., whereas, the untreated hydrophilic silicas were insecticidally effective when dry but lost this property after exposure as above. The compns. were evaluated for insecticidal properties on termite, roach, red flour beetle, and the two spotted spider mite. All hydrophobic materials, including

those which had been exposed as described, killed 100% of the insects within 15 min. The untreated and exposed materials killed more than 20% of the insects.

IT 7631-86-9, Silica
(as insecticide carrier)

L29 ANSWER 25 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:143520 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:143520

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:27047c-i, 27048a-i, 27049a-b

TITLE: O,O - Dialkyl S - (carbamoylalkyl)phosphorodithioates

AUTHOR(S): Berkelhammer, Gerald; DuBreuil, Shirley; Young, Richard W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Am. Cyanamid Co., Stamford, CT

SOURCE: J. Org. Chem. (1961), 26, 2281-8

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Various O,O-dialkyl S-(carbamoylalkyl)phosphorodithioates, (RO)2P(S)SCH2CONR1R1(I), were prepd. as contact and systemic agents against insects and mites infesting plants. Among several new or improved synthetic routes the utilization of S-carboxymethyl O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate, (MeO)2P(S)SCH2CO2H (II) was most important. Details of several general methods were outlined. NEt3 (36 g.) in 20 ml. C6H6 added portionwise with stirring at 15-25.degree. to 43 g. (MeO)2P(S)SH in 50 ml. C6H6, the mixt. stirred 23 hrs. at 20.degree. with 36 g. ClCH2CONHCH2CHMe2 in 30 ml. C6H6, filtered from 25 g. NEt3.HCl, and the washed and dried neutral soln. evapd. in vacuo gave 48 g. solid, recrystd. from MeOH-H2O and EtOH-H2O to yield 31% compd. 17, m. 68.5-9.0.degree. (method A) [numbered compds. with structures are given below]. (MeO)2P(S)SK (20 g., 98.2% pure) in 50 ml. Me2CHCH2Ac stirred 5 hrs. at 50-60.degree. with 15 g. ClCH2CONHCH2CONH2 in 50 ml. Me2CHCH2Ac and 8.4 g. NaHCO3, the filtered soln. washed with 5% aq. NaHCO3 and satd. brine, and the product on evapn. recrystd. from alc. yielded 31% compd. 26, m. 97.0-7.5.degree. (alc.) (method B). (MeO)2P(S)SK (20 g.) in 20 ml. H2O added dropwise in 20 min. with rapid stirring to 20 g. 4-(chloroacetyl)morpholine in 60 ml. refluxing 1:2 H2O-PhMe, the mixt. refluxed 5 min. with stirring, the aq. layer extd. with PhMe, the washed and dried PhMe evapd. in vacuo, and the viscous oil triturated in cold abs. Et2O gave 20.6 g. solid, m. 58-61.degree., recrystd. from 55 ml. 4:7 alc.-H2O to yield 61% compd. 32, m. 63-4.degree. (method C). Ethylene phosphorochloridite (III) (9.6 g.) in 15 ml. C6H6 added dropwise with stirring below 20.degree. to 16.2 g. II and 7.6 g. NEt3 in 50 ml. cold C6H6 (H2O-free atm.), the mixt. stirred 10 min. at 20.degree., the filtered soln. refluxed 30 min. with 5.3 g. pyrrolidine in 10 ml. C6H6, the cooled soln. filtered, washed with H2O and 20% aq. KHCO3, the dried soln. evapd., and the residue (12 g., m. 55-65.degree.) recrystd. from 25 ml. C6H6 yielded 46% material, m. 68.5-71.5.degree., recrystd. from C6H6 to give pure compd. 30, m. 70.5-1.5.degree. (method D). Several other peptide-forming agents were tried in the prepn. of I but generally with less success. In a variation of the above III method, compd. 18 was obtained impure and in low yield by treating II with Me3CNHP.O.CH2.CH2.O. III (12.7 g.) in 10 ml. C6H6 added dropwise below 20.degree. with stirring to 7.3 g. Me3CNH2 and 10.1 g. NEt3 in 20 ml. cold C6H6. the mixt. stirred 10 min. at 0.degree. and 5 min. at 20.degree., the filtered soln. and C6H6 washings divided each half treated with 10.8 g. II in 20 ml. C6H6, one portion refluxed 30 min. and the other 60 min., each worked up according to method D to yield 30% and 36% oily solids, the 30-min. product slurried in 50 ml. C6H14, cooled at -70.degree. and filtered gave 3.9 g. oily compd. 18. (MeO)2P(S)SK (124 g., 95% pure) in 118 ml. H2O added with stirring in 45 min. to 56.7 g. ClCH2CO2H in 600 ml. CHCl3 and 82 ml. H2O under reflux, the stirred soln. refluxed 30 min. before cooling and sepg., the aq. layer

extd. with CHCl_3 , and the H_2O -washed CHCl_3 dried and evapd. yielded 81% orange-brown material, recrystd. from 1:1 CHCl_3 - C_6H_{14} to give 55% solid, m. 41.0-3.5.degree., chromatographed on unactivated acid-washed Al_2O_3 and eluted with Et_2O to provide anal. pure II, m. 42-3.degree.. (MeO) $_2$ PS $_2$ K (1.1 g., 97.5%) and $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CONHMe}$ in 400 ml. 1:1 CHCl_3 - H_2O refluxed 2 hrs. with stirring, the cooled aq. layer extd. with CHCl_3 , the washed and dried CHCl_3 evapd., the yellow oil (75.4 g.) evapd. at 80.5.degree./0.4 mm. to remove unchanged $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CONHMe}$ and (MeO) $_2$ PS $_2$ Me, and the residual oil (36.9 g.) mol. distd. at 100-10.degree./0.001 mm. gave 20% (MeO) $_2$ POSCH $_2$ CONHMe, n $_{25\text{D}}$ 1.4984, molar refraction 319.5, v 1250 cm^{-1} . The assignment of the **thiol** structure was supported by the nuclear magnetic resonance (n.m.r.) spectrum in CDCl_3 , with resonance peaks at 2.62 and 2.88 p.p.m. assigned to MeOP and PSCH $_2$ C:O moieties, resp. A novel reaction occurred during an attempt to prep. (MeO) $_2$ P(S)SCH $_2$ CONHNMe $_2$ (IV). II (38 g.), 22.2 g. III, 17.7 g. Et $_3\text{N}$, and anhyd. H_2NNMe_2 stirred 2.5 hrs. at 20.degree., the viscous oily product (26 g.) triturated (13 g.) under Et_2O , the solid (m. 46-8.degree.) kept several days, and the **gummy** product recrystd. from abs. alc. yielded 5 g. solid, m. 170.degree. (decompn.). On the basis of elemental analysis for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{PS}_2$, the high m.p., soly. in H_2O , insoly. in CHCl_3 and in C_6H_6 , and spectral evidence (CO band at 1695 cm^{-1}) the zwitter ion structure, MeOP-(O)(S)SCH $_2$ CONHN+Me $_3$ (V), was assigned to the product of internal demethylation of IV. The n.m.r. spectrum showed a ratio of 3 N-bound Me groups to 1 MeOP group. Methylation of V gave the expected salt, MeO(MeS)POSCH $_2$ CONHNMe $_3\text{I}$, showing the characteristic doublet of the MeSP group at 4.20 p.p.m. (splitting 16 cycles/sec.). The 2-chloroacetamides required were generally prepd. by a 2-phase procedure in Me $_2$ CHCH $_2$ Ac as the nonaq. solvent. ClCH_2COCl (56.3 g.) and 3-aminotriazole in Me $_2$ CHCH $_2$ Ac and H_2O reacted according to the procedure of Speziale and Hamm (CA 51, 1171c) gave 80% 2-chloro-N-(3-triazolyl)acetamide, m. 272.degree. (decompn.) (MeCN). $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$. HCl (25 g.) in 300 ml. dry Et_2O at 10.degree. stirred with passage of anhyd. NH_3 , the filtered soln. stirred (ice-MeOH bath) with addn. of 20.2 g. NEt $_3$ and 22.6 g. ClCH_2COCl at -8 to -4.degree., the filtered soln. and Et_2O - CHCl_3 washings evapd., and the product extd. with 100 ml. hot EtOAc yielded 52% N-carbomethoxymethyl-2-chloroacetamide, b.p. 121-7.degree., n $_{25\text{D}}$ 1.4755. MeNH $_2$ (49.0 g.) bubbled 1.5 hrs. with stirring into 300 ml. $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$ contg. 100 g. $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COCl}$ at -15 to -10.degree., the thick slurry stirred 2 hrs. with gradual warming to room temp., filtered from MeNH $_2$.HCl, and the filtrate evapd. gave 100 g. yellow solid, m. 59-62.degree., recrystd. from Et_2O to yield 90% $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONHMe}$, recrystd. to yield anal. pure sample, m. 65.0-5.5.degree.. Several haloamides were produced by this general method. Use of liquid MeNH $_2$ with Br $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COBr}$ yielded 52% material, recrystd. from EtOAc- C_6H_{14} to give Br $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONHMe}$, m. 78.5-9.0.degree. (CHCl_3 - C_6H_{14}). Phthaloyl chloride (101.5 g.) and 46.8 g. $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CONH}_2$ in 500 ml. PhMe yielded 27% product, m. 170-5.degree., recrystd. from PhMe and from CHCl_3 to give 10.2 g. cryst. N-(chloroacetyl)phthalimide, m. 180-2.degree.. Phys. data are summarized for the O,O-dimethyl S-carbamoylmethyl phosphorodithioates prepd. by the above general and special procedures [compd. no., R of (MeO) $_2$ P(S)SCH $_2$ COR, method, % yield, and m.p. (solvent) (or b.p./mm., n $_{25\text{D}}$) given]: 12, NHMe, C, 53, 50-1.degree. (PhMe- C_6H_{14}); 13, NH Et , C, 67, 67-8.degree. (PhMe- C_6H_{14}); 14, NHPr, A, 19, 63.5-4.0.degree. (MeOH); 15, NHCHMe $_2$, A, 28, 76-7.degree. (MeOH-Et $_2\text{O}$); 16, NHBu, A, 4, 31.01.5.degree. (Et $_2\text{O}$ at -70.degree.); 17, NHCH $_2$ CHMe $_2$, A, 31, 68.5-9.0.degree. (MeOH- H_2O); 18, NHCMe $_3$, C, 53, 64.5-5.0.degree. (alc.- H_2O); 19, NHC $_8\text{H}_{17}$, D, 20, -, 1.5136 (chromatographed); 20, NHCH $_2$ CH:CH $_2$, A, 33, 57.5-8.0.degree. (MeOH); 21, NHC $_6\text{H}_{11}$, A, 37, 102-3.degree. (alc.- H_2O); 22, NHPH, B, 16, 83.5-4.0.degree. (MeOH- H_2O); 23, NHC $_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ -p, B, 19, 136.5-7.5.degree. (alc.- H_2O); 24, 4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-ylamino, C, 4, 151-3.degree. (Me $_2$ CHOH); 25, NHCH $_2$ CO $_2$ Me, C, 25, 41-2.degree. (Et $_2\text{O}$); 26, NHCH $_2$ CONH $_2$, B, 31, 97.0-7.5.degree. (alc.); 27, NHOMe, D, 23, 42.5-3.5.degree. (Et $_2\text{O}$); 28, NMe $_2$, C, 9, 106.degree./0.005, 1.5400; 29, NEt $_2$, C, 4, -, 1.5275 (chromatographed); 30, pyrrolidino, D, 46, 70.5-1.5.degree. (C_6H_6); 31,

piperidino, D, 52, -, 1.5523 (chromatographed); 32, morpholino, C, 61, 63.5-4.0.degree. (alc. H2O); 33, NC4H8NOCCH2P(S)(MeO)2 (NC4H8N = 1,4-piperazinediyl), D, 5, 137.5-8.5.degree. (MeOH); 34, NHCOPh, B, 49, 115-16.degree. (Me2CHOH); 35, NHCO2Et, B, 55, 57.5-8.0.degree. (Et2O-C6H14); 36, NHCONHMe, B, 56, 106.5-7.5.degree. (CCl4); 37, phthalimido, B, 15, 108-9.degree. (CHCl3-CCl4); 38, NHSO2Ph, B, 53, 86-7.degree. (CCl4). Data are tabulated for (RO)2S(P)SR1CONHR2 [compd. no., R, R1, R2, method, % yield, and m.p. (solvent) (or b.p./mm., n25D) given]: 39, Me, CHMe, Me, B, 30, 52.5-3.0.degree. (Et2O at -20.degree.); 40, Me, CHEt, Me, B, 5, 72-3.degree. (C6H14); 41, Me, CH2CH2, Me, C, 43, 56.5-7.0.degree. (Et2O); 42, Et, CH2, Me, B, 83, 27-8.degree. (Et2O-petr. ether); 43, Et, CH2, Et, B, 83, -, 1.5231; 44, Et, CH2, Me2CH, B, 93, -, 1.5147; 45, Et, CH2, Me3C, A, 24, 31.0-1.5.degree. (Et2O); 46, Et, CH2, Ac, B, 51, 90-2.degree./0.001, 1.5300; 47, Et, CHMe, Me, B, 59, 62-3.degree. (MeOH-H2O).

L29 ANSWER 26 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:120618 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:120618
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:22697c-d
TITLE: Sulfonic acid esters as acaricides
AUTHOR(S): Bocharova, L. P.; Popov, P. V.; Ukrainets, N. S.
SOURCE: Org. Insektofungitsidy i Gerbitsidy (1958) 257-61
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Related groups of sulfonic esters showed promise. Some 20 compds. were tried in sprays on *Metatetranychus citri*, adults, larvae, and eggs. The spray powder contained 30% of the compd. investigated, **kaolin** 62, **sulfite** lye 5, and surfactant 3%; water-spray concentration was 0.4%. Of all compds. tried, 4-chlorophenyl 4-chlorobenzenesulfonate proved most effective and lasting (for 2-3 weeks). For quick kill of insects, addn. of org. phosphates was recommended, since it takes 4-5 days for the esters alone to produce killing effects. The proposed insecticide was harmless to warm-blooded animals and plants.

L29 ANSWER 27 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:93702 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:93702
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:17775f-h
TITLE: Wetting powder preparation of a sulfonate ester for use in water suspension
AUTHOR(S): Bezuglyi, S. F.; Akimov, B. A.; Vol'fson, L. G.; Antonova, V. G.
SOURCE: Org. Insektofungitsidy i Gerbitsidy (1958) 252-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB p-Chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzene sulfonate (I), an acaricide used against plant **mites** and ticks, was more effective when applied in H2O suspension. A powder, Sulfonol which contained I 30, Na alkylbenzene-sulfonate 10, **kaolin** 57, starch 3% was used as the wetting substance. This formulation proved inadequate, on account of foaming in H2O suspensions and ease of washing from surfaces by rains. An improved, stable, effective formula was prepd. with I 50, **kaolin** 42-44, **sulfite** liquor 4-5, anionic surfactant 2-3%.

L29 ANSWER 28 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:19274 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:19274
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:3839h-i,3840a
TITLE: Fungicides and acaricides
INVENTOR(S): Konz, Wilhelm; Sehring, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): C. H. Boehringer Sohn
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|------|
| DE 961042 | | 19570328 | DE | |

AB Haloaryl dialkylcarbamates and S-haloaryl dialkylthiocarbamates of the general formula $XnC_6H_5-nSCONR'R''$, in which X is a halogen, n is an integer of 1-5, R' and R'' are alkyls with 1-4 C atoms each, and O can substitute S, are good fungicides and acaricides. They are obtained by heating 1 mole of dialkylcarbamoyl chloride with 1 mole halophenol or halothiophenol to 120-80.degree. for 3-4 hrs. and distg. off the products in vacuo. They are emulsified with kaolin and an emulsifier. The dil. emulsions are used for spraying. Cladosporium cucumerinum, Sclerotinia fructigena, Oidium, Lentinus squamosus, and Polyporus versicolor are killed by a 0.25% emulsion of 2,4-dichlorophenyl dimethylcarbamate. Cucumber plants and vines are not affected in their development.

IT 19045-66-0, Carbamic acid, thio-
 (haloaryl esters, as acaricides and fungicides)

L29 ANSWER 29 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:43237 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:43237
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:9054a-i,9055a-b
 TITLE: Insecticidal properties of fluorine analogs of DDT
 AUTHOR(S): Metcalf, Robert L.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of California Citrus Expt. Sta., Riverside
 SOURCE: J. Econ. Entomol. (1948), 41, 416-21
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB 2,2 Bis(p-fluorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane (I), the F analog of DDT, more commonly known as DFDT, fluoro-DDT, or fluorogessarol, was extensively used as a household insecticide and clothing impregnant in Germany during World War II. Production in 1944 was about 40 tons per month. Published data on the insecticidal properties of I are lacking. M. has attempted to fulfill this lack and has studied the insect toxicology of other fluorinated and chlorinated compds. related to DDT. The synthesis and chem. properties of I have already been described (Martin and Wain, C.A. 39, 567.8; 40, 5717.9; 41, 3085g, 4136a). I is prepd. by condensing 1 mol. chloral with 2 mols. fluorobenzene in presence of H_2SO_4 ; crude I in 80% yield contains as little as 1% .omicron.,p'-isomer, is liquid, and can be formulated into a dispersible concentrate, called Gix. Tech. I, contg. as much as 90% p,p'-I, is a semisolid; purified p,p'-I yields white crystals from alc., m. 44-5.degree., b₉ 177-8.degree., having odor of ripe apples. The vapor pressure is about 15 times that of p,p'-DDT. In dil. alc. alkali, p,p'-I liberates 1.0 mol. HCl per mol. to form 2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, m. 45-6.degree.. I has extraordinary soly. in org. solvents; thus in mineral seal oil (boiling range 260-370.degree.), kerosene (white), dibutyl phthalate, polymethylnaphthalenes (Velsicol AR-60), CCl_4 , xylene, .omicron.- $C_6H_4Cl_2$, and cyclohexanone, the soly. of p,p'-I ranges approx. 7-21 times that of p,p'-DDT; mineral seal oil, kerosene, and CCl_4 show greatest soly. differences. Therefore in prepg. oil formulations of I, auxiliary solvents are not necessary. Tech. I is also highly sol. in certain oil-sol. emulsifiers; stable emulsions contg. any desired I concn. can be obtained. A nonionic emulsifier (Atlox 1045a) proved most suitable for emulsification of oil solns. of I. I can also be readily formulated into dusts and wettable powders. Thus 50% by wt. each of 97% tech. I and clay or diatomaceous earth + 1% of wetting agent like Atlox 1045a produces a good wettable powder. Limited data show that I is somewhat less toxic to warm-blooded animals than DDT (C.A. 41,

1323d); however, it accumulates like DDT in the perirenal fat (C.A. 40, 7494.9). This apparently indicates that accumulation in fatty tissues in DDT-type compds. is assocd. with the trichloromethyl group. M. presents data on the speed and quantity of insecticidal action. The time in hrs. to 50% knockdown of adult *Drosophila melanogaster* in contact with 15 .gamma. per cm. of toxicant (in Petri dishes) and percentage of mortality of *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* to residues of toxicant on oranges was detd. Other tests were made with the following insects: Calif. red scale (*Aonidiella aurantii*); *Blatella germanica*; *Oncopeltus fasciatus*; vegetable weevil (*Listroderes obliquus*); an arctiid caterpillar (*Apantesis proxima*); Calif. oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*); confused flour beetle; a beetle (*Cantharis consors*); *Lucilia sericata*; honeybee; red harvester ant (*Pogonomyrmex barbatus*); citrus red mite. The following compds. were used in the toxicity tests: DDT; I; 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethane (II); corresponding p-fluorophenyl compd. (III); 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (IV); corresponding p-fluorophenyl compd. (V); 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene (VI); corresponding p-fluorophenyl compd. (VII); 3,3-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2,1,1-trichloropropene (VIII); corresponding p-fluorophenyl compd. (IX); 4,4'-dichlorobenzohydrol (X); difluoro analog of X (XI); 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone (XII); difluoro analog of XII (XIII). Conclusions: In compds. of the DDT type, F in the p,p'-position greatly increased the speed of toxic action and in general produced the more toxic compds. but caused marked changes in m.p. and vapor pressure which affected the results. Substitution of F for Cl in the aliphatic portion of DDT-type compds. markedly reduced toxicity to *H. haemorrhoidales*. Only DDT, I, II, and III possessed adequate insecticidal properties, and of these DDT and I were superior. I about equalled DDT in initial toxicity but was more rapid in toxic action. I deserves consideration from the standpoints of high soly., low toxicity to warm-blooded animals, and high volatility. The latter characteristic would reduce the danger of longstanding residues. 15 references.

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 19 FEB 2003 HIGHEST RN 492421-57-5

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2003 VOL 138 ISS 8
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2003 (20030219/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L15      175 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SELENIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR
          POTASSIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR (POLYPOTASSIUM OR POLY(W)POTASSIUM) (L)
          (SULFIDE OR SULPHIDE) OR (POLY(L)CALCIUM OR POLYCALCIUM) (L) (SUL
          FIDE OR SULPHIDE)
L16      79962 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SULFURIC ACID?/CN OR
          BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR SULFUR DIOXIDE?/CN OR THIOL? OR
          ORGANIC(L)SALT OR SULFITE? OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
L17      4807 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR (SELENIUM OR ?POTASSIUM
          OR ?CALCIUM OR SE OR K OR CA) (W) (SULFIDE? OR SULPHIDE? OR SH)
L18      1154910 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR SULFURIC(W)ACID? OR
          H2SO4 OR BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR (SULFUR OR SULPHOR OR
          SULPHUR) (W) DIOXIDE? OR THIOL? OR ORGANIC(2A)SALT OR SULFITE?
          OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
L19      6622 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR KAOL? OR
          ALUMINUM(L)SILICATE OR GUM? OR SILICON/CN OR SILICON DIOXIDE/CN
L20      1757212 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 OR SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR
          KAOL? OR (ALUMINUM OR AL) (2W)SILICATE OR GUM? OR SI OR SILICON
          OR SIO2
L41      120883 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L17 OR L18) AND L20
L42      1601 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND (LOUSE? OR MITE? OR
          DEMODEX? OR ?PEST? OR ?INSECT?)
L43      88 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (SKIN OR DERM? OR
          CUTAN? OR HAIR? OR SCALP? OR EPIDER? OR COSMET?)
L46      10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND (WASH? OR RINS?)
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L46 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780637 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:335009

TITLE: Phase-separated **rinse-off hair**
 coloring/cleansing products
 INVENTOR(S): Wells, Robert Lee; Crane, Elizabeth Ann
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter + Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| WO 2001078671 | A2 | 20011025 | WO 2001-US11661 | 20010409 |
| WO 2001078671 | A3 | 20020510 | | |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| EP 1276453 | A2 | 20030122 | EP 2001-928439 | 20010409 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-551035 A 20000417 | |
| | | | WO 2001-US11661 W 20010409 | |

AB Phase-sepd. **rinse-off hair** coloring/cleansing compns. comprise water sol. dye materials, surfactant materials, and water, wherein the water sol. dyes are concd. in a dispersed phase of liq. emulsion droplets dispersed within the droplets to the extent that the intensity of the color imparted by the dye materials to the droplets is greater than the intensity of the color imparted by the dye materials to continuous aq. phase. The dispersed phase may be formed by the combination of the surfactant materials and the dye materials. Methods of coloring and cleansing **hair** are also disclosed. Thus, a shampoo contained sodium lauroamphoacetate 16, and Basic Blue No. 99 3% and water qs.

IT **2235-54-3**, Ammonium lauryl sulfate **7664-93-9D**, **Sulfuric acid**, esters, biological studies
65497-29-2, Guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (phase-sepd. **rinse-off hair** coloring/cleansing products)

L46 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:762777 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:334992
 TITLE: Stable aqueous surfactant compositions containing acrylate copolymers as rheology modifiers
 INVENTOR(S): Schmucker-Castner, Julie F.; Ambuter, Hal; Snyder, Marcia; Weaver, Ashley A.; Kotian, Sahira V.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noveon IP Holdings Corp., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001076552 | A2 | 20011018 | WO 2001-US40480 | 20010411 |
| WO 2001076552 | A3 | 20020919 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1272159 | A2 | 20030108 | EP 2001-931125 | 20010411 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-547595 A 20000411 | | | | |
| WO 2001-US40480 W 20010411 | | | | |
| AB | A stable, aq. compn. comprises a substantially crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymer rheol. modifier, a surfactant, an alk. material, and various compds. therein, as for example substantially insol. materials requiring suspension or stabilization, such as a silicone, an oily material, or a pearlescent material. Addnl., this invention also relates to the formation of a rheol. and phase stable cationic hair dye compn. The invention further relates to the incorporation of an acidic material after the addn. of an alk. material to reduce the pH of the compn. without neg. impacting the viscosity of the compn. For example, a pearlized 3-in-1 conditioning shampoo was prepd. from (part A) an acrylate crosspolymer 4.0%, 25% sodium laureth sulfate 25.0%, 18% NaOH 0.75%, and water up to 100%, (part B) 18% NaOH 0.05%, guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride 0.3%, and water up to 100%, (part C) 50% lauryl glucoside 4.0%, 29% sodium lauryl sulfate 15.0%, Euperlan PK-3000 3.0%, DC 1664 Emulsion 3.0%, 35% cocamidopropylbetaine 3.0%, Lamesoft PO-65 1.0%, fragrance 0.50%, Phenonip 0.50%, and 50% citric acid 0.40%. The conditioning shampoo obtained was a stable, satiny, pearlized viscous liq. of pH 5.5-5.8 and surfactant activity of 13.7%. | | | |
| IT | 151-21-3, Standapol WAQ Special, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (Standapol WAQ Special; stable aq. surfactant compns. contg. crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymers as rheol. modifiers) | | | |
| IT | 9000-30-0, Guar gum RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (cationic; stable aq. surfactant compns. contg. crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymers as rheol. modifiers) | | | |
| IT | 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 53633-54-8, Polyquaternium 11 65497-29-2, Guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (stable aq. surfactant compns. contg. crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymers as rheol. modifiers) | | | |
| IT | 2235-54-3, Standapol A RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (stable aq. surfactant compns. contg. crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymers as rheol. modifiers) | | | |

L46 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:10577 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:76106

TITLE: Preparation of **cosmetic** and pharmaceutical microcapsules by dispersion and treatment with oil and aqueous anionic polymer solution

INVENTOR(S): Garces, Garces Josep; Viladot, Petit Josep-lluis

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Primacare S.A., Spain

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| EP 1064911 | A1 | 20010103 | EP 1999-112669 | 19990702 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| WO 2001001926 | A1 | 20010111 | WO 2000-EP5806 | 20000623 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| JP 2003503432 | T2 | 20030128 | JP 2001-507424 | 20000623 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 1999-112669 | A 19990702 |
| | | | WO 2000-EP5806 | W 20000623 |

AB The invention concerns microcapsules that are prepd. by dispersing the gel-forming substances, chitosans and the active substance in water, filtering the dispersion, resuspending in an oily phase followed by solvent exchange with aq. anionic polymer soln. and removal of the oil with phenol. Microcapsules of 0.1-5 mm are prepd. and used for the delivery of **cosmetic**, pharmaceutical, cleaning substances and nutrients. Gel-forming substances are heteropolysaccharides or proteins; anionic polymers are alginic acid salts, or anionic chitosin derivs. Heating, cooling and mixing is applied during the procedure; the anionic polymer concn. is 0.1-3 wt./wt.% in the aq. phase. Thus the following components were added into a bottle under stirring: 3 g agar, 200 mL 10 glycerol, 2 g talc 25 g chitosan (Hydagen DCMF), 10 g squalane, 0.5 g phenopip, 0.5 g cetareth 20 in a total of 400 g water. The suspension was filtered, heated and suspended at 50 .degree.C in 2.5 vols. of paraffin oil. After cooling to 15 .degree.C, the dispersion was treated with and aq. soln. contg. 1 wt./wt.% sodium lauryl sulfate and 0.5 w.w% sodium alginate. Multiple **washing** with phenol-water followed for the removal of oil. After filtration a product was an aq. prepn. contg. 8 wt./wt.% microcapsules of 1 mm av. diam.

IT 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies
9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 10034-99-8, Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. of **cosmetic** and pharmaceutical microcapsules by dispersion and treatment with oil and aq. anionic polymer soln.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L46 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:10576 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:76105

TITLE: Preparation of **cosmetic** and pharmaceutical microcapsules by dispersion and treatment with aqueous chitosan

INVENTOR(S): Garces, Garces Josep; Viladot, Petit Josep-lluis

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Primacare S.A., Spain
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 1064910 | A1 | 20010103 | EP 1999-112668 | 19990702 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| WO 2001001929 | A2 | 20010111 | WO 2000-EP5810 | 20000623 |
| WO 2001001929 | A3 | 20021107 | | |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1999-112668 A 19990702

AB The invention concerns microcapsules that are prepd. by dispersing the gel-forming substances, anionic polymers and the active substance in water, filtering the dispersion, resuspending in an oily phase followed by solvent exchange with aq. chitosan and removal of the oil with phenol. Microcapsules of 0.1-5 mm are prepd. and used for the delivery of **cosmetic**, pharmaceutical, cleaning substances and nutrients. Gel-forming substances are heteropolysaccharides or proteins; anionic polymers are alginic acid salts, or anionic chitosan derivs. Heating, cooling and mixing is applied during the procedure; the chitosan concn. is 0.1-3 wt./wt.% in the aq. phase. Thus the following components were added into a bottle under stirring: 3 g agar, 200 mL 10 glycerol, 2 g talc 0.5 sodium alginate, 10 g squalane, 0.5 g phenopip, 0.5 g ceteareth 20 in a total of 400 g water. The suspension was filtered, heated and suspended at 50 .degree.C in 2.5 vols. of paraffin oil. After cooling to 15 .degree.C, the dispersion was treated with and aq. soln. contg. 1 wt./wt.% sodium lauryl sulfate and 0.5 w.w% chitosan. Multiple **washing** with phenol-water followed for the removal of oil. After filtration a product was an aq. prepn. contg. 8 wt./wt.% microcapsules of 1 mm av. diam.

IT 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies
 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 10034-99-8, Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (prepn. of **cosmetic** and pharmaceutical microcapsules by dispersion and treatment with aq. chitosan)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L46 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:513474 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:124954

TITLE: Cleansing compositions comprising surfactants, polyalphaolefins, and hydrophobic **skin** active component

INVENTOR(S): Dawson, Geoffrey George; Vanoosthuyze, Kristina

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2000042984 | A1 | 20000727 | WO 1999-US1515 | 19990125 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9924690 | A1 | 20000807 | AU 1999-24690 | 19990125 |
| WO 2000042985 | A1 | 20000727 | WO 2000-US1390 | 20000120 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1156779 | A1 | 20011128 | EP 2000-906965 | 20000120 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | WO 1999-US1515 | A 19990125 |
| | | | WO 2000-US1390 | W 20000120 |
| OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:124954 | | | | |
| AB A rinse -off liq. personal cleansing compn. comprising (a) water; (b) from about 1% to about 60% by wt. of a water-sol. surfactant, (c) a water-insol. oil selected from highly branched polyalphaolefins having formula (1): wherein R1 is H or C1-C20 alkyl, R4 is C1-C20 alkyl, R2 is H or C1-C20, and R3 is C3-C20 preferably from C5-C20, n is an integer from 0 to 3 and m is an integer of from 1 to about 1000 and having a no. av. mol. wt. of from about 1000 to about 25,000; and (d) a hydrophobic skin active component selected from antimicrobial agents, sunscreens, vitamins, perfume oils, insect repellents, anti-fungal agents, and mixts. thereof, wherein the hydrophobic skin active component has a ClogP value of greater than 3. The personal cleansing compns. of the invention provide improved deposition of hydrophobic skin actives, excellent rinse feel and skin mildness. A body wash compn. contained ammonium laureth-3-sulfate 8.4, sodium lauramphoacetate 3.6, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate 0.5, Thixcin R 1.5, polyalphaolefin 6.0, perfume 0.5, EDTA 0.11, sodium benzoate 0.25, DMDM hydantoin 0.138, sodium chloride 0.5, trichlorocarbanilide 0.15, citric acid 0.9, and water q.s. 100%. | | | | |
| IT 2235-54-3, Empicol al30 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl derivs., biological studies 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, cationic derivs., biological studies | | | | |
| RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) | | | | |
| (cleansing compns. comprising surfactants, polyalphaolefins, and hydrophobic skin active component) | | | | |
| REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | | | | |

L46 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:85078 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:127453
 TITLE: Textile or clothing article, toiletries or body care product, bearing microcapsules, and methods for making same
 INVENTOR(S): Lapidus, Olivier; Brault, Dominique; Lognone, Vincent; Richard, Joel; Benoit, Jean-pierre; Morteau, Sophie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ted Lapidus, Fr.; Centre D'etude Et De Valorisation Des Algues; Mainelab
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|--|------------|
| WO 2000005446 | A1 | 20000203 | WO 1999-FR1780 | 19990720 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| FR 2781238 | A1 | 20000121 | FR 1998-9234 | 19980720 |
| FR 2781238 | B1 | 20001006 | | |
| AU 9949140 | A1 | 20000214 | AU 1999-49140 | 19990720 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 1998-9234 | A 19980720 |
| | | | WO 1999-FR1780 | W 19990720 |
| AB The invention concerns microcapsules obtained by coacervation of alginate-gelatine complexes around droplets of active substance, then crosslinking of the resulting walls. Said microcapsules are fixed on a textile or clothing support by crosslinking and stabilizing a polysaccharide such as alginate or chitosan. The invention is useful for fixing with wash resistant microcapsules diffusing an active substance when the article is being used. A suspension of calcium sulfate was added to sodium alginate soln. followed by the addn. of sodium trimetaphosphate to obtain 25% crosslinked alginate. The alginate soln. was poured on a Teflon surface and let the water evap. The alginate-coated Teflon film absorbed 4.3 water as compared to 40.9 g/g for the uncoated film. | | | | |
| IT 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (textile or clothing article, toiletries or body care product, bearing microcapsules, and methods for making same) | | | | |
| REFERENCE COUNT: | | 3 | THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT | |

L46 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:686710 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:291360
 TITLE: Staining method for removing louse nits from hair
 INVENTOR(S): Reid, Lori Fox; Kross, Robert D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lori Fox Reid, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| US 5972987 | A | 19991026 | US 1999-270350 | 19990316 |
| WO 2000054816 | A1 | 20000921 | WO 2000-US3811 | 20000214 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1161265 | A1 | 20011212 | EP 2000-911812 | 20000214 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-270350 | A 19990316 |
| | | | WO 2000-US3811 | W 20000214 |

AB A method for removing **louse** eggs from the **hair** of an infested human or animal using a nit-visualizing compn. is disclosed. The compn. involves the use of certain dyes which have an affinity to the surface of nits, to thereby enable a second individual to more easily see and remove the eggs during a combing or other removal process. To effectuate this purpose, a colored material is dispersed within a water- or alc.-based solvent and, in one embodiment, a liquefied propellant as well. The compn. is applied to the **hair** of the infested human or animal, and then removed after drying by a process of brushing or **washing**. However, the colored material which adsorbs to the chitinous exoskeleton and binding cement of the **louse** eggs remains on the nits, thereby facilitating visual identification and removal of the eggs from **hair**.

IT **54-64-8**, Thimerosal
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (dye; staining method for removing **louse** nits from **hair**)

IT **9003-05-8**, Polyacrylamide **9003-05-8D**, Polyacrylamide, methane-sulfonic acid derivs.
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (for aerosol sprays; staining method for removing **louse** nits from **hair**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L46 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:776610 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:21751

TITLE: Controlled-release formulations of microbicides, **pesticides** and marine antifouling agents

INVENTOR(S): Ghosh, Tirthankar; Nungesser, Edwin Hugh

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohm and Haas Company, USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

EP 880892 A1 19981202 EP 1998-303785 19980514
 EP 880892 B1 20021218
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
 US 6221374 B1 20010424 US 1998-73282 19980506
 AU 9865934 A1 19981203 AU 1998-65934 19980514
 AU 746052 B2 20020411
 SG 71789 A1 20000418 SG 1998-1082 19980520
 CA 2238230 AA 19981128 CA 1998-2238230 19980521
 NO 9802324 A 19981130 NO 1998-2324 19980522
 CN 1200875 A 19981209 CN 1998-109336 19980527
 BR 9801705 A 20000425 BR 1998-1705 19980527
 JP 11012103 A2 19990119 JP 1998-146825 19980528
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-47966P P 19970528
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:21751
 AB The title biol.-active compds. are incorporated into polyphenolic compds.
 for sustained release. The polyphenolic compds. phenol-formaldehyde
 condensates, optionally cross-linked, 4,4'-biphenol, cresol-formaldehyde
 condensates, dicyclopentadiene-phenol resins, etc.
 IT **137-26-8**, Tetramethylthiuram disulfide **13463-41-7**, Zinc
 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (controlled-release formulation of)
 IT **9003-35-4**
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (matrix in controlled-release formulations of microbicides,
pesticides and marine antifouling agents)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L46 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:638436 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:238436
 TITLE: Synthetic particulate vectors comprising a non-liquid
 hydrophilic nucleus and amphiphilic outer layer
 INVENTOR(S): Samain, Daniel; Delrieu, Pascal; Gibilaro, Joelle;
 Dirson, Roselyne; Cervilla, Monique; De Miguel,
 Ignacio; Ding, Li; Nguyen, Frederique; Soulet, Nadine;
 Soler, Corinne
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): A et S Biovecteurs, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9420078 | A1 | 19940915 | WO 1994-FR228 | 19940301 |
| W: CA, JP, KR, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| FR 2702160 | A1 | 19940909 | FR 1993-2397 | 19930302 |
| FR 2702160 | B1 | 19950602 | | |
| CA 2157384 | AA | 19940915 | CA 1994-2157384 | 19940301 |
| EP 687173 | A1 | 19951220 | EP 1994-908391 | 19940301 |
| EP 687173 | B1 | 19970917 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| JP 08507765 | T2 | 19960820 | JP 1994-519654 | 19940301 |
| EP 782851 | A1 | 19970709 | EP 1997-102586 | 19940301 |
| EP 782851 | B1 | 20021127 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |

EP 787479 A1 19970806 EP 1997-104152 19940301
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
 AT 158179 E 19971015 AT 1994-908391 19940301
 ES 2108432 T3 19971216 ES 1994-908391 19940301
 AT 228352 E 20021215 AT 1997-102586 19940301
 US 6013284 A 20000111 US 1996-513853 19960501
 US 2002168408 A1 20021114 US 1998-112367 19980709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1993-2397 A 19930302
 EP 1994-908391 A3 19940301
 WO 1994-FR228 W 19940301
 US 1996-513853 A1 19960501

AB A synthetic particulate vector for pharmaceutical, **cosmetic**, or food preps. comprises a non-liq. hydrophilic nucleus (e.g. a polysaccharide) and an outer layer at least partially consisting of amphiphilic compds. (e.g. phospholipids) and combined with the nucleus by hydrophobic interactions and/or ionic bonds. Amylopectin was mixed with 2N NaOH followed by addn. of a soln. of glycidyl trimethylammonium chloride in water and epichlorohydrine; the mixt. was then homogenized and the pH was set to 6 to obtain a gel which was **washed** and lyophilized. Thus, 0.6 g glucose oxidase (I) was mixed with 0.3 g above gel; the mixt. was then hydrated with 1.5 mL of buffer, pH = 7, and stirred at 4.degree. overnight and lyophilized. The above lyophilizate was mixed with 0.15 g of hydrogenated soy phosphatidylcholine and 150 mL water, then it was homogenized to obtain I microcapsules with 92% microencapsulation.

IT 9004-53-9, Dextrin

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthetic particulate vectors comprising non-liq. hydrophilic nucleus and amphiphilic outer layer)

IT 9003-99-0, Lactoperoxidase

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (synthetic particulate vectors comprising non-liq. hydrophilic nucleus and amphiphilic outer layer)

L46 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:593609 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:193609

TITLE: Removal of sulfur and its compounds from petroleum and its derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Verdecanna, Pasquale

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil

SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 14 pp.

CODEN: BPXXDX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Portuguese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| BR 8603837 | A | 19880517 | BR 1986-3837 | 19860812 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | BR 1986-3837 | 19860812 |

AB **Gums**, resins, and other residues are removed from the petroleum or its derivs. by contacting the feed with ionic solns. of sulfates, acids or hydroxides in a 1st stirred reactor for heating and cooling. The treated product is then transferred to a 2nd reactor having means for heating and cooling, and metallic catalysts contg. Mo 1-32, Ni 5-11, and Cr 8-18%, excited by rectified elec. current, are added along with acid or alk. sulfate-based ionic solns. and the mixt. is mixed at 25-120.degree. for .apprx.1 h. The material is then water-**washed** and passed through a percolator vessel. The treated product is then suitable for use in the petrochem., **cosmetic**, **insecticide**, and dye industries.

=> fil hcaplus

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2003 VOL 138 ISS 8

FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2003 (20030219/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L1      9938 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MITE# OR DEMODEX
L9      4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE?/CN
L10     SEL  PLU=ON  L9 1- CHEM :      44 TERMS
L11     375 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10
L12     398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR (NA OR SODIUM) (W) (SULFA
      CETAMID? OR SULPHACETAMID?)
L13     2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L12
L15     175 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SELENIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR
      POTASSIUM SULFIDE?/CN OR (POLYPOTASSIUM OR POLY(W) POTASSIUM) (L)
      (SULFIDE OR SULPHIDE) OR (POLY(L) CALCIUM OR POLY(CALCIUM) (L) (SUL
      FIDE OR SULPHIDE)
L16     79962 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SULFURIC ACID?/CN OR
      BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR SULFUR DIOXIDE?/CN OR THIOL? OR
      ORGANIC(L) SALT OR SULFITE? OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
L17     4807 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR (SELENIUM OR ?POTASSIUM
      OR ?CALCIUM OR SE OR K OR CA) (W) (SULFIDE? OR SULPHIDE? OR SH)
L18     1154910 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR SULFURIC(W)ACID? OR
      H2SO4 OR BISULFIDE? OR BISULPHIDE? OR (SULFUR OR SULPHOR OR
      SULPHUR) (W) DIOXIDE? OR THIOL? OR ORGANIC(2A) SALT OR SULFITE?
      OR SULPHITE? OR MERCAPTAN?
L19     6622 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR KAOL? OR
      ALUMINUM(L) SILICATE OR GUM? OR SILICON/CN OR SILICON DIOXIDE/CN
L20     1757212 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 OR SORPTI? OR CLAY? OR
      KAOL? OR (ALUMINUM OR AL) (2W) SILICATE OR GUM? OR SI OR SILICON
      OR SIO2
L21     26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND (L17 OR L18) AND L20
L22     26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 NOT L13
L23     2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND (?SKIN? OR ?DERM? OR
      ?CUTAN?)
L41     120883 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L17 OR L18) AND L20
L42     1601 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND (LOUSE? OR MITE? OR
      DEMODEX? OR ?PEST? OR ?INSECT?)
L43     88 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (SKIN OR DERM? OR
```

AB An aq. pour-on formulation for animals comprises a water-insol. insect growth regulator (diflubenzuron, triflumuron, fluazuron, methoprene), a suspending agent, a surfactant or mixt. of surfactants, and an aq. carrier. The suspending agent is xanthan **gum**, colloidal silica, bentonite, PVP, a cellulose deriv. or an alginate.

IT **7631-86-9**, Silica, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (colloidal; suspending agent in aq. insecticidal pour-on formulation contg.)

IT **9004-34-6D**, Cellulose, derivs., uses **11138-66-2**, Xanthan **gum**,
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (suspending agent in aq. insecticidal pour-on formulation contg.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:226159 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:219478
 TITLE: Production of manjiejing emulsion for getting rid of **mite** and **coccoidea**
 INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Tuling
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CN 1123603 | A | 19960605 | CN 1994-112987 | 19941201 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 1994-112987 | 19941201 |

AB The title manjiejing emulsion is composed of pine **gum** powder 15-23.5, withered tea 7-15, sulfur and diesel oil 2-3, NaOH 4-4.5, Na benzoate and alum 0.4-0.5, acetone and detergent 0.8-1.1%. The emulsion is prepd. by heating water and diesel oil in iron barrel at 55.degree., adding sulfur powder, alum, NaOH, pine **gum** powder, and filtered withered tea (chaku) ext., stirring at 100.degree. for 10 min, and keeping for 20-40 min, adding Na benzoate, acetone and detergent when the medicine soln. becomes brown and heavy-bodied, stirring for 10-15 min, and stopping heating. It is low in cost, safe, and free of environmental pollution.

IT **7704-34-9**, Sulfur, biological studies
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (prodn. of manjiejing emulsion for getting rid of **mite** and **coccoidea**)

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:706065 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:320993
 TITLE: Method for making multilamellar vesicles for adherence to a surface
 INVENTOR(S): Laversanne, Rene; Degert, Corinne; Roux, Didier
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Capsulis, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

dimethylnaphthalene, terphenyl, nonylphenyl, dinonylphenol, dodecylphenol, phenylphenol, di-Ph ether, di-Ph thioether, dibenzyl ether, Me naphthyl ether, diethylene glycol Et ether acetate, diethylene glycol Bu ether acetate, and/or polyoxyethylene propylene glycol ether as active ingredients. I showed good repellency to dogs. Silica 5, kaolin 85, and I 10 parts were mixed to give a powder.

IT 139-66-2, Diphenyl thioether
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pest repellents contg.)

L29 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:198474 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:198474

TITLE: Multilayer bactericidal-fungicidal chemisorption filter for treatment of respiratory air especially for allergy prone individuals

INVENTOR(S): Hoelter, Heinz; Igelbuescher, Heinrich; Gresch, Heinrich; Dewert, Heribert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| DE 3703137 | A1 | 19880818 | DE 1987-3703137 | 19870203 |
| DE 3703137 | C2 | 19910207 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1987-3703137 19870203

AB The title filter for removal of reactive inorg. or org. compds. as well as dust, bacteria, viruses, mites, pollen, fungi, and tobacco smoke from respiratory air comprises a multiple layer arrangement of (1) a dust filter layer, (2) an alk. reactive chemisorption layer of bog iron ore (FeOOH), expanded Na-Al sulfate and/or perlite loaded with Na₂CO₃ or K₂CO₃, a mixt. of these, or soda lime (pH >12), (3) an acidic reactive chemisorption layer of expanded Na-Al sulfate and/or perlite loaded with Fe(II) and Fe(III) salts including double salts such as Fe-NH₄ sulfate and addnl. contg. CaCl₂·2H₂O for moisture maintenance and carboxylic acids as buffers (pH 0.5-1.5), (4) a 2nd alk. reactive chemisorption layer as described above (pH <12), (5) a neutral sorption layer, esp. of activated C, and (6) a final dust filter layer.

IT 10024-42-7 10045-89-3 10138-04-2

RL: OCCU (Occurrence)

(chemisorption filter contg., for cleaning and disinfection of respiratory air)

L29 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:491865 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:91865

TITLE: Wetttable sulfur

AUTHOR(S): Khamraev, A. Sh.; Zakhidov, M. M.; Yuldashev, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: SKhI, USSR

SOURCE: Zashchita Rastenii (Moscow) (1986), (7), 43-4

CODEN: ZSRSBX; ISSN: 0044-1864

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Wetttable S was prepd. 1 day before spraying by mixing 12 kg ground S with 100 g Sulfanol powder and 20 g KMTs Na salt. Spraying 8-12 kg wetttable S/ha as a 2% suspension within 3 days eradicated imagoes, larvae, and eggs of the red spider mite on cotton and repelled bollworm moths. Wetttable S at 1.5 and 2% controlled cotton aphids by 63 and 77%, resp.

mites, *Pieris brassicae*, and beetles.
 IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, biological studies
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (activated; in manuf. of insecticidal solns. with pyroligneous acid, minerals, plant oils, and seaweed exts.)
 IT 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (in manuf. of insecticidal solns. with pyroligneous acid, minerals, plant oils, and seaweed exts.)

L29 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:767713 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:163326
 TITLE: Encapsulated mite repellents for food-packaging materials.
 INVENTOR(S): Comer, Dan K.; Berry, Martin F.; Monfredi, Anthony J.; Lew, Chel W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pillsbury Co., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9517816 | A1 | 19950706 | WO 1994-US14432 | 19941229 |

W: CA, JP
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-176034 19931230

AB Terpene mite repellents are encapsulated into a shell made of cellulose derivs., gums, waxes, oils and/or glycerides and applied to food-packaging materials. Thus, citral was encapsulated into a shell comprising gelatin 300A 16.5, Capsul (starch dextrin) 13.5, Na benzoate 0.1, Atmos-300 0.1, and water 69.8%. The capsules were applied to boxes for dog food.

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs.
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (mite repellent capsules for food-packaging materials)

L29 ANSWER 14 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:189649 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:189649
 TITLE: Pest-repellent compositions containing benzenes, naphthalenes and/or polyols
 INVENTOR(S): Narasaki, Mitsutoshi; Morita, Hisao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mikasa Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 03271203 | A2 | 19911203 | JP 1990-71622 | 19900320 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-71622 19900320

AB Repellent compns. for dog, cat, rabbit, bird, cockroach, termite, mite, fly, worm, etc., which show strong and long-lasting activity and are not toxic to humans and domestic animals, contain dodecylbenzene, di-Ph (I), ethyldiphenyl, diethyldiphenyl, methyl-naphthalene,

L49 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 AND L48
 L50 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 NOT (L46 OR L13 OR L23)
 L51 1157 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON LICE
 L52 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 AND L51
 L53 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 NOT (L46 OR L13 OR L23)
 L54 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 OR L50
 L59 57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (NEUTRAL(W) PH OR
 CLEANSER OR WASH OR RINSE OR RINSING)
 L60 56 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 NOT (L13 OR L23 OR L46 OR
 L54)
 L61 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND (SKIN OR DERM? OR
 CUTAN? OR HAIR? OR SCALP? OR EPIDERM? OR COSMET? OR SHAMPOO?)

=> d ibib abs hitrn l61 1-9

L61 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:497913 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:268924
 TITLE: Acid-Induced Polymerization of the Group 5
 Mite Allergen from **Dermatophagoides**
 pteronyssinus
 AUTHOR(S): Liaw, Shwu-Huey; Chen, Hsin-Zu; Liu, Gan-Guang; Chua,
 Kaw-Yan
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Science, National Yang-Ming
 University, Taipei, Taiwan
 SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications
 (2001), 285(2), 308-312
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
 PUBLISHER: Academic Press
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB House dust **mites** are the most important source of indoor
 allergens and cause allergic diseases. Our studies here suggest that the
 group 5 allergen from **Dermatophagoides** pteronyssinus (Der p 5)
 is monomeric at **neutral pH**, but forms filaments at low
 pH. CD measurements show Der p 5 is a helical protein, and the protein
 sequence reveals Der p 5 contains coiled-coil helixes. The acid-induced
 filament assembly could be explained in part by the high content of
 charged residues (40%) in the coiled-coil structure. Interestingly, some
 of the known **Dermatophagoides** allergens also contain a heptad
 repeat, which could potentially form coiled coils. Therefore, coiled-coil
 helixes may be one of the common structural motifs of **mite**
 allergens that contribute to their allergenicity. (c) 2001 Academic
 Press.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:464583 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:70209
 TITLE: Foam cleaning compositions for dust **mite**
 control
 INVENTOR(S): Zocchi, Germaine; Fonsny, Pierre
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colgate Palmolive Company, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,906,992.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| US 6087402 | A | 20000711 | US 1997-938684 | 19970926 |
| US 5906992 | A | 19990525 | US 1996-753161 | 19961121 |
| US 5990157 | A | 19991123 | US 1998-109795 | 19980702 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1996-753161 | A2 19961121 |
| | | | US 1997-938684 | A2 19970926 |

AB The invention relates to a foam compn. for killing dust mites comprising an acaricide, an acrylic polymer, ether solvent, perfume, surfactant and water. The acaricide is benzaldehyde, benzophenone, acetophenone, citral di-Me acetal, carvone, Litsea cubeba oil, terpinolene, rosemary oil, phenylethyl alc., etc.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:791032 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:15668

TITLE: Anti-mite cleaning agents for body and hair

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Grewe, Helmut F., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| DE 19824681 | A1 | 19991209 | DE 1998-19824681 | 19980603 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1998-19824681 | 19980603 |

AB **Mites** and their allergens on the **skin** and in the **hair** follicles are eliminated by washing the body and **hair** with a compn. contg. a high concn. of essential oils (esp. tea tree oil, eucalyptus oil, cedar oil, cypress oil, almond oil, citronella oil, wintergreen oil, green mint oil, cumin oil, or dill oil) or their constituents (e.g. cineole, citronellal, linalool, d- or l-carvone, Me or Et salicylate, terpinen-4-ol, or menthone) together with niotensides and anionic and amphoteric surfactants. Thus, 8 mL oil-in-water emulsion contg. eucalyptus oil 40, nonionic oil-sol. surfactants (e.g. Tween 20, Turkey-red oil, ethoxylated lauryl alc.) 15, addnl. perfume oils .ltoreq.10, thickeners, preservatives, and H2O to 100 vol.% was massaged into wet **hair**, washed out after 15 min, and the **hair** was **shampooed**.

L61 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:454277 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:85144

TITLE: Ectoparasite detection method

INVENTOR(S): Spiesel, Sydney Z.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 9935498 | A1 | 19990715 | WO 1999-US103 | 19990105 |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,

KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,
 MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
 TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
 CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 5997847 A 19991207 US 1998-4121 19980107

AU 9922121 A1 19990726 AU 1999-22121 19990105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-4121 19980107

WO 1999-US103 19990105

AB A method of detecting the infestation of a host by arthropod ectoparasites uses a fluorescent dye which stains the ectoparasites and/or their eggs but not the adjacent **skin** or **hair** to which they are attached. The dye can be incorporated into a **shampoo** or a **rinsing** soln. and is applied to the **scalp** or other region of the host. After a suitable period of time has elapsed, the dye-contg. soln. or **shampoo** is rinsed off and the **hair** and adjacent area of the host examd. under UV or near-UV light. Such illumination will cause the stained ectoparasites and/or eggs to glow and, thus, become easily detectable for diagnosis and subsequent removal. The method may be applied to detect scabies (i.e. **skin**-burrowing **mites**), head lice, body and pubic lice and to any other arthropod ectoparasites and their eggs contg. a substantial percentage of chitin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:677395 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:277395

TITLE: Fecally derived hydrolytic enzymes from
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus:
 physicochemical characterization of potential
 allergens

AUTHOR(S): Stewart, Geoffrey A.; Lake, Fiona R.; Thompson, Philip J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: West. Aust. Res. Inst. Child Health, Princess Margaret Hosp., Perth, 6008, Australia

SOURCE: International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology (1991), 95(2-3), 248-56
 CODEN: IAAAAM; ISSN: 0020-5915

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The previous findings that the group I and III **mite** allergens, and amylase present in **mite** feces are hydrolytic enzymes has prompted a study to det. whether this material contains other enzymes which could be allergenic. Thus, spent growth medium devoid of whole *D. pteronyssinus* **mites** was shown to contain glucoamylase, lipase, and lysozyme in addn. to the cysteine protease, serine protease, and amylase activities assocd. with the above allergens, resp. All of these enzymes are probably assocd. with **mite** digestive processes. They were rapidly solubilized, heterogeneous with regard to charge (pI in the range 4-8), and demonstrated max. biochem. activity in the **neutral pH** range. Three serine proteases were detected and comprised a chymotrypsin-like, a trypsin-like, and an unclassified enzyme with pI of 4.1 and 5.3, 8.5, and 7.1, resp. Only one cysteine protease was obsd., which paralleled immunochem. identified Der p I in a variety of assays. It was shown to cleave at lysyl residues and was inhibited by the specific cysteine protease inhibitor, E-64. The remaining serine proteases, glucoamylase, lipase, and lysozyme represent potential allergens.

L61 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:636745 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:236745
 TITLE: **Cosmetic skin** treatment using cyanoacrylate polymer film for removal of follicular horn and associated debris
 INVENTOR(S): Kligman, Albert M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Exovir, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 4752472 | A | 19880621 | US 1986-843738 | 19860325 |
| EP 323652 | A1 | 19890712 | EP 1988-200013 | 19880107 |
| EP 323652 | B1 | 19911106 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| AT 69161 | E | 19911115 | AT 1988-200013 | 19880107 |
| ES 2026990 | T3 | 19920516 | ES 1988-200013 | 19880107 |
| CA 1305063 | A1 | 19920714 | CA 1988-557080 | 19880121 |
| IL 85931 | A1 | 19920818 | IL 1988-85931 | 19880330 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1986-843738 | 19860325 |
| | | | EP 1988-200013 | 19880107 |

AB A **cosmetic** treatment for the removal of follicular debris from the **skin** pores comprises applying a liq. polymerizable .alpha.-cyanoacrylate to the **skin** to coat the **skin** and to enter and invade the affected pores so as to remove the unwanted material from the **skin** along with the polymd. adhesive. The follicular debris comprises follicular horn, bacteria such as *Propionibacterium acnes*, fungi such as *Pityrosporum ovale*, and **mites** such as *Demodex folliculorum*. Removal of the debris returns the follicles to their normal, healthy state and imparts a clear, smooth look to the **skin** surface. A patient with follicular horn buildup was treated by 1st washing the **skin** warm water and mild soap, and patted dry; then, Me .alpha.-cyanoacrylate at ambient temp. was brushed onto the affected area of facial **skin**, leaving a thin layer of the unpolymd. adhesive. Within 1 min, and before polymn. of the applied cyanoacrylate layer was completed, an adhesive tape was applied to cover the cyanoacrylate layer and pressed thereto. After .apprx.3 min, the edge of the tape was grasped and the tape was pulled sharply away from the **skin** surface. On visual observation, material could be seen attached to the tape forming a pattern that reproduced the pattern of pores of the patient's face. Following this treatment, a hyperemollient soothing cream was rubbed onto the treated **skin** when it was noted that the **skin** was slightly red immediately after treatment. Although the patient was presented with coarse, uneven **skin** that appeared to be dotted with blackheads, within 4 h after the treatment the **skin** was clear and smooth, and the post-treatment redness had disappeared. Treatments were continued once per wk for 6 wk and no ill effects were noted.

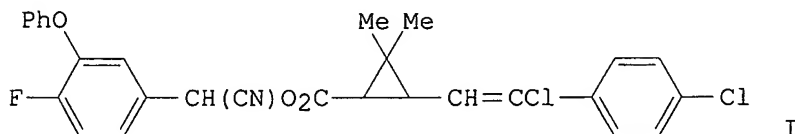
L61 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:420533 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:20533
 TITLE: Compositions and methods for reducing pest infestation
 INVENTOR(S): Price, Jacqueline S.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 4587123 | A | 19860506 | US 1984-625623 | 19840628 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1984-625623 | 19840628 |

AB A compn. contg. eucalyptus oil and a low aliph. alc. (MeOH, EtOH, PrOH, iso-PrOH, BuOH) is a nontoxic and nonirritant repellent and insecticide for animal ectoparasites. The compn. might comprise small amts. of pinene and aldehyde (capronaldehyde, valeraldehyde, butyraldehyde) and might be mixed with a **shampoo**. Thus, a compn. contg. eucalyptus oil 4, iso-PrOH 4, Na₂SO₄ 4, water 16, and **shampoo** 10 oz was used to **wash** a cat, which caused repellency for fleas, ticks, mosquitos, and ear **mites** for >4 days.

L61 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:12895 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:12895
TITLE: Laboratory evaluation of flumethrin, a new synthetic pyrethroid for the control of one- and multi-host ticks
AUTHOR(S): Stendel, W.; Fuchs, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Chemother., Bayer A.-G., Wuppertal, D-5600, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: VMR, Veterinary Medical Review (1982), (2), 115-29
CODEN: VVMRDI; ISSN: 0341-9851
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



AB In-vitro tests and controlled animal trials with flumethrin (I, Bayticol) [69770-45-2] are reported. I inhibits egg deposition of normal sensitive and resistant one-host ticks of multi-host ticks, at <10 ppm. In animal tests, I at 30 ppm was 100% effective against Boophilus microplus, B. decoloratus and B. annulatus, even against strains resistant to all known tickicides and against multi-host Rhipicephalus appendiculatus, R. evertsi, Amblyomma hebraeum, A. variegatum, A. cajennense and Hyalomma truncatum. The onset of action is obsd. within a few h after treatment and the effect is irreversible. I is stable in dip-**wash** and does not strip. Animals tolerated concns. manifold the recommended ones and no irritating effects on **skin** or mucous membranes were obsd.

L61 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:90063 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:90063
TITLE: Aqueous **shampoo** composition for cleansing the **hair** of animals and ridding it of blood-sucking ectoparasites
INVENTOR(S): Pence, Roy J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of California
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp. Continuation in part of U. S. 3,359,158 (CA 68; 77229T).
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
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| US 3634264 | A | 19720111 | US 1967-680055 | 19671102 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1967-680055 19671102

AB Detergent compns. contg. imidazole (I) are used for cleaning animal hair and killing blood-sucking ectoparasites. Thus, a mixt. of ammonium lauryl sulfate 27-9, thinner 1-2, NaCl 0.5, Na2SO4 0.5, I 0.75, pine oil 2.5, and water 68-71 parts was used for killing fleas, ticks, or lice of dog hair and also cured dogs suffering from mange. Pine oil synergized the insecticidal effect of I.